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MONDAY, JULY 2, 1792.

Whitehall, July 1.

THE Letters and Enclosures, of which the following are Copies, were received this Day from the East Indies by His Majesty's Ship the Vestal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

HONORABLE SIRS,

WE have received a Letter from Lord Cornwallis, informing us that the Commodore had sent the Vestal Frigate to Madras, to wait for any Dispatches that his Lordship might have Occasion to send to England, and requesting that the Ship might sail from hence in Three or Four Days after our Receipt of his Lordship's Letter.

We have only Time, therefore, by this Opportunity, to give your Honorable Court a brief Account of the Progress of your Arms in the Mysore Country since our last Address; but by the Northumberland, which we hourly expect from Bengal, we shall have the Honor of replying to your Commands in this Department received per Canada.

Lord Cornwallis having remained in the Neighbourhood of Outradroog until the 26th Ultimo, waiting the Arrival of Secunder Jah, the Nizam's second Son, marched on that Day, with the Confederate Army, towards Seringapatam.

His Lordship reduced several small Forts in his Way, which were of Importance in extending the Chain of Communication. On the March he received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, positively denying that the Garrison of Coimbatoor had surrendered on Capitulation. On this Occasion his Lordship observed, that had he looked upon it to be consistent with his Duty to the Public to allow himself to act merely from Considerations of the general Perfidy of Tippoo's Character, and the insulting Effrontery with which a Fact so recent and notorious as the Capitulation of Coimbatoor had been denied, he should, perhaps, have been induced to disclaim and prohibit all farther Correspondence; but feeling, as his Lordship did, how important it was to the Interests of Great Britain to obtain a safe and honorable Peace with as little Loss of Time as possible, he judged it much more expedient to leave the Door open to Tippoo for Negotiation, by putting it in his Power to say that he had been misinformed respecting the Transaction at Coimbatoor. A Copy of his Lordship's Letter, with Copies of his and Hurry Punt's Correspondence with Tippoo, are transmitted in the Packet.

We also enclose, for your Information, Copy of a Letter which Lord Cornwallis received on the 23d Ultimo from Captain Little; by which you will perceive that Pursuram Bhow was entirely indebted to the Bombay Detachment for the Victory obtained over Ally Ruzza, near the Fort of Simoga, on the 29th of December.

On the 5th of this Month (February) the Army encamped about Seven Miles to the Northward of Seringapatam. Tippoo's Army had taken a Position on the North Bank of the River, with it's Front and Flanks covered by a bound Hedge and a Number of Ravines, Swamps and Water-Courses, and likewise fortified by a Chain of strong Redoubts full of Cannon, as well as by the Artillery of the Fort, and of the Works on the Island.

As it would have been attended with great Loss, and perhaps have rendered the Success uncertain, if this Camp, so strongly situated, had been attacked in the Day, Lord Cornwallis resolved to make the Attempt in the Night; and for this Purpose he marched on the 6th, as soon after Sun-set as the Troops could be formed, in Three Divisions; the Right commanded by General Medows, the Center under his Lordship in Person, and the Left under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.

The Result was glorious in the highest Degree, and put his Lordship in Possession of the whole of the Enemy's Redoubts, of all the Ground on the North Side of the River, and of great Part of the Island.

Iſland. Seventy-ſix Guns of different Calibres fell likewiſe into his Hands on this Occaſion.

For the Particulars of this ſplendid and deciſive Victory we beg Leave to refer to a Copy of his Lordſhip's Letter in the Packet, and to offer our warmeſt Congratulations on an Event ſo honorable to the Britiſh Arms, and ſo important to the Object of promoting a ſafe and ſpeedy Termination of the War.

We encloſe, for your Information, Copy of a complete Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the King's and Company's Troops during the Action, together with an Abſtract of the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken from the Enemy.

Two Days after the Action Tippoo ſent to our Camp Lieutenants Chalmers and Naſh, with Three other Europeans, taken at Coimbatoor, and with them he tranſmitted a Letter for Lord Cornwallis; a Copy of which, with his Lordſhip's Anſwer, we have the Honor to encloſe for your Information.

His Lordſhip obſerved, in his Letter to us which accompanied theſe Papers, that, to allow Tippoo to retain even a conſiderable Portion of his preſent Power and Poſſeſſions at the Concluſion of the War, would only, inſtead of real Peace, give us another armed Truce, and he ſhould immediately reject any Propoſition of this Nature; but that if ſuch Conceſſions were offered as would put it out of the Enemy's Power to diſturb the Peace of India in future, his Lordſhip would ſuffer no Proſpects, however brilliant, to poſtpone for an Hour that moſt deſirable Event, a general Peace.

We have the Pleaſure to inform your Honorable Court that 10,000 Benjarries arrived in Camp on the 11th Inſtant, a Circumſtance which ſhews the Communication to be entirely open, and affords to the Army a flattering Proſpect of Supplies during their Stay in the Neighbourhood of Seringapatam.

We have the Honor to inform you that, purſuant to Lord Cornwallis's Inſtructions, Major Cuppage has been ſucceſsfully employed in expelling the Enemy from the Southern Countries. The Forts of Damiahcottah, Errode, and Sattimungulum, have been reduced without any Loſs; and by the laſt Accounts from the Major we learn, that he had taken Poſt near the latter Place, waiting further Orders from his Lordſhip.

We have juſt received a Letter from Lord Cornwallis, (a Copy of which is ſent in the Packet) ſtating his Reaſons for directing General Abercromby to advance with the Bombay Army to Seringapatam without his heavy Artillery.

We have the Honor to be,
with the greateſt Reſpect,
Honorable Sirs,
your faithful humble Servants,
Cha. Oakeley.
Wm. Petrie.
J. Hudleſton.

Fort St. George, Feb. 21, 1792.
Examined,
George Parry, Act. Dep. Sec.

POSTSCRIPT, February 22.

BY a Letter juſt received from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, dated the 15th Inſtant, we have the Pleaſure to learn that General Abercromby had arrived on that Day.

Cha. Oakeley.
J. Hudleſton.

Sir CHARLES OAKELEY, *Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

I Have the Honor to encloſe to you a Copy of a Letter that I lately received from Tippoo, and of my Anſwer to it.

Tippoo likewiſe addreſſed Letters to the Peſhwa and to Hurry Punt, of a ſimilar Tenor to that which he wrote to me, except that in the Concluſion of his Letter to Hurry Punt he ſays, that the Difference reſpecting the Capitulation of Coimbatoor might be adjuſted at the ſame Time with the Terms of a general Peace: But Hurry Punt and Azeem ul Omrah concurred, with great Earneſtneſs in Opinion with me, that Juſtice, as well as a due Regard to the Honor of the Confederates, required that Atonement for a flagrant Breach of Faith ſhould be inſiſted upon previous to all Negotiation.

On this Occaſion there was no Letter from Tippoo addreſſed to the Nizam; which I conclude was owing to his laſt Letter to his Highneſs not having yet been anſwered; and it was thought beſt that the Miniſter ſhould not write to him, although he offered to do it if I had judged it proper; but Hurry Punt, according to his uſual Practice, anſwered, in his Maſter's Name, the Letter addreſſed to the Peſhwa.

His own Letter, however, and that which he wrote in the Peſhwa's Name, are expreſſed nearly in the ſame Words; and I have therefore thought it unneceſſary to encloſe a Copy of the latter. The Copy of the former and of the other Letters, written on this Occaſion, you will be pleaſed to tranſmit to Bengal and to the Court of Directors.

Had I looked upon it to be conſiſtent with my Duty to the Public, to allow myſelf to act merely from Conſiderations of the general Perfidy of Tippoo's Character; and the inſulting Effrontery with which he has denied a Fact ſo recent and notorious as the Capitulation of Coimbatoor, I ſhould, perhaps, have been induced to have adopted the Draft of the Letter that Azeem ul Omrah propoſed, and warmly urged me to write, which, on Account of his Violation of the Capitulation of Coimbatoor, diſclaimed and prohibited all further Correſpondence between us. But feeling, as I do, how important it is to the Intereſts of our Country to obtain a ſafe and honorable Peace with as little Loſs of Time as poſſible, I judged it much more expedient to leave the Door open to Tippoo for Negotiation, by putting it in his Power to ſay, that he had been miſinformed reſpecting the Tranſaction at Coimbatoor.

I am, with much Eſteem,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Camp at Karicode,
February 3, 1792.

A true Copy,
(Signed) *George Parry*,
Act. Dep. Sec.

From TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received January 24, 1792.

YOUR Lordſhip's Letter arrived; and I have underſtood the Contents; and, with a View to the Quiet of Mankind, your Lordſhip writes, that in effecting the Affairs of Peace between the Four Powers, your Lordſhip, of yourſelf, is not neglectful; but that the Garriſon of Coimbatoor, who ſurrendered on Capitulation, and are in Confinement, muſt be releaſed. That after their Arrival the Vakeels of the Three Sirkars ſhall aſſemble at a certain Place, and ſuch Negotiation as may be neceſſary ſhall then be commenced. I have underſtood this. The Particulars of the Fort of Coimbatoor are theſe: I ſent Meer Kummur ul Dien to take the Fort. He arrived there, and ſurrounded it. When Aſſiſtance made it's Appearance from towards Paligautchery, Kummur ul Dien, marching from Coimbatoor, attacked that Force, defeated it, and then returned to the Fort and

and took the People that were in it Priſoners. If Engagements had taken Place to releaſe them, how was it poſſible to act contrary thereto. Some one has reported this falſely to your Lorſhip. Some Time ago, when the Troops of the Ahmudy Sirkar beſieged Daraporam, the Garriſon ſurrendered on Capitulation, and were immediately furniſhed with an Eſcort, and ſent to your Lordſhip's Army. God forbid; it is not the Practice of any State to confine thoſe whoſe Releaſe may have been ſtipulated by Agreement. If, with a View to the Quiet of Mankind, it is your Lordſhip's Pleaſure to eſtabliſh a Peace between the Four States, the confidential Agents ſhall be ſent to you from the Ahmedy Sirkar, that the Negotiation for Peace may be entered into with your Lordſhip, with the Peſhwa, or with Nizam Ally Khan, that through your Lordſhip's Means the Peace and Quiet of Mankind may be effected.

A true Tranſlation,
(Signed) *G. F. Cherry*, Perſian Tranſlator.

A true Copy,
George Parry, Act. Dep. Sec.

To TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written January 31, 1792.

I Have received your Letter, in which you ſay, that I have been miſinformed; and that no Capitulation was made at Coimbatoor, which ſurprizes me very much.

The Manner in which Lieutenant Chalmers has been treated has put it out of his Power to communicate to me the Particulars of the Tranſactions at Coimbatoor; but I have, by other Means, received Information, which I believe to be authentic and correct, that a Capitulation was made ſimilar to that which took Place at Daraporam; and that the Articles were ſigned by Lieutenant Chalmers and Kummer ul Dien Khan, by which it was agreed, that Lieutenant Chalmers and his Garriſon ſhould march out with their private Property unmoleſted, and be immediately eſcorted to Palagautcherry, to proceed from thence to the Coaſt; but that they were not to ſerve againſt you, or your Allies, during the War; and that all the Guns, Ammunition and Stores, and Public Property, ſhould be delivered to Kummer ul Dien Khan.

I was further informed, that when the Garriſon marched out of the Fort they were; inſtead of being eſcorted immediately, according to Agreement, to Palagautcherry, detained in the Pettah of Coimbatoor; and, after much Correſpondence had paſſed between you and Kummer ul Dien Khan, they were, at the End of Thirteen Days, ſent Priſoners to Seringatam by your Orders.

If any Particulars relating to this Buſineſs have been miſrrepreſented to you or to me, the Truth can only be rendered clear and apparent by yourſelf.

You may, if you think proper, not only communicate again upon the Subject with Kummer ul Dien Khan, but you may alſo hear the State of the Caſe from Lieutenant Chalmers, who is in your Poſſeſſion; and it is equally in your Power to remove the Impreſſions that I have received, by ſending Lieutenant Chalmers and Lieutenant Naſh, or one of them, to me, to declare the Truth, if it be different from what I have heard; by doing of which your Affairs cannot ſuſtain the leaſt Injury, as I ſhall engage that the Perſons who may be ſent to me for that Purpoſe ſhall not ſerve againſt you during the preſent War.

I have ever been ready to endeavour, in Concert with the Company's Allies, to terminate this Conteſt by open and fair Negotiation; but a Meeting of Deputies could anſwer no uſeful Purpoſe, unleſs all Parties ſhall be equally well-diſpoſed; and it is impoſſible that I can have Confidence in your Sincerity, whilſt I remain in the Belief that you have recently violated a Capitulation, and that you refuſe to give the Redreſs which I have a juſt Right to demand.

A true Copy,
(Signed) *G. F. Cherry*, Perſian Interpreter.

A true Copy,
(Signed) *George Parry*, Act. Dep. Sec.

Tranſlation of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to HURRY PUNT.

Received in Camp January 24, 1792.

I Have received your Letter, accompanied by one from the Peſhwa, and am made happy by them. You write, that the Peſhwa has expreſſed himſelf fully on the Subject of aſſembling the Deputies, and (referring me to his Letter) you deſire me to act accordingly. I have now written full Particulars in Reply to the Peſhwa's Letter, and by reading my Anſwer you will underſtand it's Contents. The Subſtance is this: When the Deputies are aſſembled and the Negotiation ſhall be commenced, and a Friendſhip ſhall be eſtabliſhed between the Three States, no trifling Subjects will remain to be diſcuſſed: Write me frequent Letters of your Health.

Tranſlation of a Letter from HURRY PUNT to TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Diſpatched from Camp January 31, 1792.

I Have received your Letter. You write, that in peruſing the Letter which you have addreſſed to the Peſhwa I ſhall underſtand its Contents; the Subſtance of which is, that when the Deputies are aſſembled, and, by perſonal Negotiation, a Friendſhip ſhall be eſtabliſhed between the Three States, no trifling Subjects will remain to be diſcuſſed: Thus I have underſtood the Contents of the Letter addreſſed to the Peſhwa. You muſt ſatisfy the Engliſh that there was no Capitulation at Coimbatoor. The Peſhwa and the Engliſh have writen to you, that you ſhould ſend One or Two of the Garriſon of Coimbatoor with your own People. Therefore ſend One or Two of that Garriſon here, and they will be ſatisfied on this Point. After that, the Three States will conſult on the Subject of aſſembling the Deputies, and write to you accordingly.

True Tranſlation,
(Signed) *G. F. Cherry*, Perſian Interpreter.

A true Copy,
(Signed) *George Parry*, Act. Dep. Sec.

MY LORD,

YOUR Lordſhip will have been acquainted, by a Letter of the 28th Inſtant to Colonel Roſs, of the Intention of an Attack the next Day on the Enemy, poſted in the thick Country to the S. W. We accordingly marched on the 29th at Day-break, and, making a Circuit of about Ten Miles round Semoga, encamped near the River Toom, to the S. W. of the Fort. About Noon we marched again, leaving, by the Bhow's Deſire, Eight Companies of Sepoys for the Camp Guards, with Two Guns; and, about Three Miles in Advance, joined Appa Saheb, the Bhow's eldeſt Son, with a very large Body of Cavalry, within about a Mile of the Enemy, whom we found very ſtrongly ſituated. In Front a deep Ravine, full of high Bamboos, planted extremely thick, flanked on the Right by the River Toom, and on the Left by a very thick Jungle, which extended to the Hills. In this Ravine the Enemy were poſted, ſniping, and beyond the Ravine was a Plain, in which was a large Body, both Horſe and Foot.

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The Strength of the Enemy could not be judged of, for the Ground was ſo cloſe that very few could be ſeen. I ordered Two Companies to endeavour to make an Impreſſion to the Right, and Two more Companies, all of the 8th Battalion, on the ſame Service, to the Left. The latter met with a Gully near the River, which greatly obſtructed and delayed them; on which I ſent on that Service Lieutenant Doolan, with a Grenadier Company and Two Battalion Companies of the 8th; Lieutenant Betriene, with the other Grenadier Company, was ſent to the Support of the Attack on the Right: Both of theſe Officers were very ſoon wounded, and obliged to retire. Lieutenant Moore was then ſent, with the Grenadier Companies of the 9th, to the Left. He alſo was wounded, after having advanced a conſiderable Way into the Plain. Six Companies of the 11th were likewiſe employed. The extreme Thickneſs of the Jungle, while it afforded the Enemy the Advantage of a deliberate Aim at our European Officers, broke our Troops, and, when they penetrated through it, in ſmall Numbers, to the Plain, they were Two or Three Times driven back, the Enemy being there in great Force, and perfectly freſh, while a few of the Mahratta Infantry, puſhing forward irregularly whenever the Enemy appeared to be broke, fell back on our Sepoys as ſoon as they began to rally, and contributed greatly to put them in Confuſion. A Corps of about 300, compoſed chiefly of Chriſtians (Natives) were drawn up in our Rear; and, on my pointing out where they might be of Service, they expreſſed their Readineſs to go wherever I might wiſh, but that they had not a ſingle Cartridge, in which State they had come into the Field. It was not till after a Conteſt of Two Hours, that an effectual Impreſſion was made on the Enemy. Three of their Guns ſoon fell into our Hands. They were encamped, Part on the Plain within the Ravine, and Part in another Plain, a little Way beyond it. Many of the Tents were ſtanding, and a good Deal of Ammunition and Baggage left on the Ground. From the Nature of the Ground, the Route they had taken was not exactly known, and it required ſome Time to collect the Troops to purſue them. As ſoon as the Route was aſcertained, I purſued them with the Troops which Captain Riddell had collected. They attempted to carry off with them their Guns and Tumbrils, firing occaſionally, and beating their Drums, in Hopes of making their People ſtand, particularly at the Gateway of a ſmall Village, about Three Miles within the Jungle, but without Effect. The Road was ſtrewed with Arms, Cattle, and Baggage, and ſome Killed and Wounded. Fatigue, and the Allurements of Plunder, diminiſhed our Numbers every Minute; but the Purſuit was continued till Sun-ſet, previous to which we came up with and paſſed Seven Guns, which the Enemy had been obliged to abandon. I hoped to have come to a Plain, where we might all have ſtaid the Night, and covered the Guns, &c. but finding none, and learning from the Priſoners that the Enemy had relinquiſhed all their Guns, I rode back myſelf to give ſuch Orders as might appear neceſſary in other Quarters, deſiring Captain Riddell to follow me ſlowly, and collect all the Troops he could. When I firſt paſſed the Guns, the Bullocks were yoked to them; and I had hoped that the Mahrattas might have carried them towards the Entrance of the Jungle; but before my Return the Plunderers had cut away the Bullocks. I then ſent Orders to Captain Riddell to ſtay with the Guns all Night, informing him that I would reinforce him. I met Captain Thompſon of the Artillery near the Enemy's Encampment, and deſired him to proceed to reinforce Captain Riddell, with all the Men of the 9th and 11th Battalions that he could collect, which he executed with that Alacrity which he ſhews on all Occaſions when the Public Service requires it. The 8th Battalion remained on the Enemy's Ground all Night, and the 9th and 11th with Captain Riddell, Three Miles within the Jungle, with Directions to ſtay till the Guns were carried off, which was done in the Courſe of the next Forenoon. From the Impediments on the Road, they did not reach the Gateway, where the Guns had been left, till Ten o'Clock at Night. The Mahratta Cavalry had ſcarce an Opportunity of acting in the Courſe of the Day. The next Morning they proceeded through the Jungle, Five Coſs from it's Entrance, to a Village called Munduggoody, in which they found a great Quantity of Baggage. The Ground was ſo favorable for the Enemy, that not many of them were killed by our Fire. Several, however, loſt their Lives in attempting to croſs the River, and not more than 300 Horſe are ſaid to have paſſed the Village. The Infantry having been completely routed and diſperſed, a Commandant and Buchy were taken, who ſay that they had left their entrenched Encampment near Simoga about Four Days, not deeming it a tenable Poſt, nor having ſufficient Supplies; and that they had determined to defend themſelves in their new Situation. That the Force was 7 Cuſhoons, conſiſting of at leaſt 7000 Infantry and 800 Cavalry, under the Command of the Nabob Ruzza Saheb or Ally Ruzza, a Relation of Tippoo's, though, indeed, the general Report is, that including the Artillery, they were 10,000 ſtrong. That the Morning of the Action a few Elephants, with a great Deal of Baggage, had been ſent off to the South-weſtward. I have the Gratification to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I had every Reaſon to be highly ſatisfied with the Conduct of the Detachment. A Return of the Killed and Wounded is encloſed. The Service has ſuſtained a very ſevere Loſs, and myſelf an able Support and worthy Friend, in Captain Hugh Roſs, Major of Brigate. The Bhow proceeded to the Scene of Action the Afternoon of the 29th. On the Return of the Detachment to Camp the Evening of the 30th, I received a Meſſage from the Bhow, that he wiſhed to pay me a Viſit of Congratulation, which I begged might be deferred till the next Morning, when he came, and, after Condolence on the Death of Captain Roſs, expreſſed himſelf much ſatisfied with the Conduct of the Detachment, and the Succeſs of the Day; and ſignified, that if there were any of the Guns that I ſhould wiſh to keep with the Detachment, they were entirely at my Service. He acquainted me that Four o'Clock this Morning, being a lucky Hour, he propoſed commencing his Operations againſt Simoga.

About 300 Horſes have fallen into the Hands of the Mahrattas, with 600 of the Artillery Bullocks, the fineſt I ever ſaw. The Guns prove to be as follows:

2 Six and Half Pounders, Braſs, very long, Country.
2 Three and Half ditto, Iron.
1 Four and Half ditto, Braſs, Country.
2 Ditto ditto, ditto, Portugueſe.
1 Three and Half ditto, ditto, Portugueſe.
1 Two and Half ditto, Iron.
1 About a Four Pounder, Braſs.

There were beſides, Three very fine Tumbrils, and ſome more Tumbrils and Carts were plundered in the Jungle, and left there.

Intelligence has juſt been received of the Enemy having got to Coolydroog, about Thirteen Miles from Bednore, with 400 Horſe, 13 Elephants, and about 1500 Foot.

On the 28th Inſtant I was honoured with your Lordſhip's Duplicate Letter of the 6th, enclosing

one

one for the Bhow, which was immediately preſented to him, but to which I have not yet been able to procure an Anſwer.

I have the Honor to be, with Reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) *John Little.*

Camp on the Toom or Toonge, about Four Miles S. W. of Simoga, Dec. 31, 1791.

Return of the Killed and Wounded belonging to the Detachment commanded by Captain J. Little, acting with the Mahrattas, in the Action of the 29th of December, 1791.

8th Battalion. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Naigue, 5 Sepoys, killed.
Ditto. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Subidar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 1 Fifer, 28 Sepoys, wounded.
9th ditto. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, wounded.
11th ditto. 1 Subidar, 1 Jemedar, 1 Naigue, 1 Waterman, 6 Sepoys, wounded.
Lieutenant Hugh Roſs, Major of Brigade, killed.
Lieutenants Richard Doolah, And. Betriene, and Edward Moor, wounded.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *A. Roſs*, Military Secretary.

A true Copy.
George Parry, Act. Dep. Sec.

Camp near Seringapatam, February 8, 1792.

SIR,

ON the 5th Inſtant, I encamped about Seven Miles to the Northward of Seringapatam, from whence I ſaw that Tippoo had, according to my Information, taken a Poſition on the North Bank of the River, with its Front and Flanks covered by a bound Hedge, and a Number of Ravines, Swamps and Water-Courſes, and likewiſe fortified by a Chain of ſtrong Redoubts full of Cannon, as well as by the Artillery of the Fort, and of the Works on the Iſland.

It would have coſt us a great many Men to have attacked the Camp in the Day, and, perhaps, the Succeſs might not have been quite certain; I determined, therefore, to make the Attempt in the Night, and for this Purpoſe I marched on the 6th, as ſoon after Sun-ſet as the Troops could be formed in Three Diviſions. The Right Diviſion, commanded by General Medows, and the Center Diviſion, under my immediate Direction, were deſtined for the Attack of the Enemy's Camp, and the Diviſion on the Left, conſiſting of Four Battalions, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, was ordered to attack the Works that the Enemy were conſtructing on the Heights above the Karrigat Pagoda.

The Officers commanding the leading Corps in the Right and Center Diviſions were directed, after driving the Enemy from their Camp, to endeavour to purſue them through the River, and eſtabliſh themſelves on the Iſland; and it was recommended to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell to attempt to paſs the River, if, after having poſſeſſed himſelf of the Heights, he ſaw that our Attack on the Camp was ſucceſsful.

The Left and Center Diviſions were ſo fortunate as to accompliſh completely the Objects propoſed. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell gained the Heights, and afterwards paſſed the River, and the firſt Five Corps of the Center Diviſion croſſed over to the Iſland, leaving me in Poſſeſſion of the Camp, which was ſtanding, and of all the Artillery of the Enemy's Right Wing.

The Diviſion of the Right, by ſome of thoſe Accidents to which all Operations in the Night muſt be liable, approached much too near to a very ſtrong detached Work, which it was not my Intention to aſſault that Night, and which muſt have fallen into our Hands without giving us any Trouble, if we ſucceeded in forcing the Enemy's Camp.

The advanced Guard, engaged in the Attack of this Work, before they could be prevented by the Officers in the Front of the Column, and the latter, who had been uſed to carry Forts with much Facility, did not think it neceſſary, or, perhaps, creditable, to oblige them to deſiſt; but the Garriſon of this Redoubt conducted themſelves very differently from thoſe which we had lately met with, and their Reſiſtance was ſo obſtinate, that it was not carried without coſting us ſeveral Lives, and a very conſiderable Delay.

By this Time the firing at the Center Attack had entirely ceaſed, and General Medows, concluding from that Circumſtance that I was in complete Poſſeſſion of the whole of the Enemy's Camp, and apprehending that a Part of his Corps might be wanted to ſupport the Troops on the Iſland, wiſhed to communicate with me as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Some Guides, who undertook to lead his Diviſion to join mine by a direct Road, conducted him to the Karrigat Pagoda without his meeting with me, and Day-light was then too near to admit of his undertaking any further Operations.

Theſe untoward Circumſtances did not deprive us of any of the ſolid Advantages of our Victory, for we are in Poſſeſſion of the whole of the Enemy's Redoubts, of all the Ground on the North Side of the River, and of great Part of the Iſland; but as the Force with which I remained in the Enemy's Camp did not much exceed Three Battalions, and as I found, from Parties that I ſent out, that the Left Wing of Tippoo's Army kept their Ground all Night, I could not bring off any Trophies from the Field, except thoſe which were very near to the Spot where our Impreſſion was made.

I have not yet been able to aſcertain, with Preciſion, the Number of Guns that have fallen into our Hands, but I underſtand that of Braſs and Iron it amounts to upwards of Sixty of different Calibres.

I ſhall take up my Ground To-morrow as near to the Chain of Redoubts as poſſible, without being expoſed to the Fire of the Fort; and as our Poſts upon the Iſland are now nearly ſecured againſt any Attempt of the Enemy, I ſhall ſoon be ready to proceed with Vigour upon the Operations of the Siege.

It has been hitherto impoſſible to collect the Returns of Killed and Wounded, but I have every Reaſon to hope that our Loſs in Europeans will be under Two Hundred. Major Cloſe will ſend to Mr. Jackſon a Liſt of the Officers that were killed, in order to prevent the anxious Alarms of the Friends of the Survivors.

I am,
With great Eſteem and Regard,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient
and humble Servant,
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

A true Copy,
George Parry, Act. Dep. Sec.

SIR CHARLES OAKELEY, BART.
&c. &c. &c.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Troops under the Command of Earl Cornwallis, in the Attack of the Enemy's Army near Seringapatam, on the Night of the 6th of Febuary, 1792.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Royal Artillery. 1 Bombadier, 5 Second Gunners, wounded.

Bengal ditto. Lieutenant Fireworker Alexander Buchan, 2 Firſt Tindals, 6 Laſcars, killed; 1 Gunner, 1 Matroſs, 1 Firſt Tindal, 13 Laſcars, wounded; 8 Laſcars miſſing.

Coaſt ditto. 1 Matroſs wounded.

FIRST BRIGADE.

His Majeſty's 36th Regiment. Lieutenant Robertſon (73d Regiment), Enſign Smith, 6 Rank and File, killed; Lieutenants Brownrigg, John Campbell, Robert R. Campbell, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 30 Rank and File, wounded.

His Majeſty's 52d Regiment. Lieutenant Hutchinſon, 1 Serjeant, 8 Privates, killed; Captains Hunter and Zouch, Lieutenants Irwine, Rowan, Madden, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 22 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, miſſing.

His Majeſty's 76th Regiment. Lieutenant Jones killed; Captain Markham, Lieutenants Robertſon, Philpot and Shawe, 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File ſince dead.

SECOND BRIGADE.

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment. Captain Sibbald, Lieutenant Bayne, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 20 Rank and File, killed; Surgeon's-Mate Paley, 1 Serjeant, 53 Rank and File, wounded; 5 Rank and File miſſing.

His Majeſty's 72d Regiment. Captain Mackenzie, 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, killed; Major Fraſer, the Hon. Captain Maitland, Lieutenants Macpherſon and Ward, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 40 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

His Majeſty's 74th Regiment. 2 Rank and File killed; Lieutenant Farquhar, Enſign Hamilton, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, wounded; 6 Rank and File miſſing.

THIRD BRIGADE.

3d Bengal Battalion. 8 Rank and File wounded.

13th ditto ditto. 2 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

26th ditto ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded.

2d ditto Volunteers. 2 Rank and File wounded.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

7th Bengal Battalion. 3 Rank and File killed; 3 Havildars, 8 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer miſſing.

14th ditto ditto. Captain Archdeacon, 1 Serjeant, 1 Subidar, 5 Rank and File, killed; 4 Havildars, 28 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File miſſing.

28th ditto ditto. 1 Subidar, 4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Jemidar, 3 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 22 Rank and File, wounded.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

1ſt Coaſt Battalion. Captain Archibald Brown, Lieutenant Young (ſince dead), 2 Puckallys, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

6th ditto ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

23d ditto ditto. 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Jemidar, 5 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File miſſing.

SIXTH BRIGADE.

2d Coaſt Battalion. Lieutenant and Adjutant Martin, 1 Subidar, 1 Jemidar, 20 Rank and File wounded; 5 Rank and File miſſing.

21ſt ditto ditto. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Subidar, 2 Havildars, 18 Rank and File, wounded.

22d ditto ditto. 4 Rank and File wounded.

Bengal Engineers. Lieutenant Stuart killed.

Coaſt ditto. Lieutenant Hemmings wounded.

PIONEERS.

Lieutenant Dowſe's Corps. 2 Privates killed; 1 Serjeant, 3 Privates, wounded.

Lieutenant Lennon's ditto. 5 Privates killed; 3 Privates wounded.

Enſign Stokoe's ditto. 1 Serjeant, 5 Privates, killed; 1 Private wounded; 2 Privates miſſing.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.	Total.
Europeans - -	68	213	21	302
Natives - -	40	168	23	231
General Total -	108	321	44	533

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, Adjutant-General of the Army, wounded, not included in the above.

(Signed) *B. Cloſe*, Dep. Adj. Gen.

A true Copy,
George Parry, Act. Dep. Sec.

Abſtract of Ordnance and Ammunition taken from the Enemy the Night of the 6th Inſtant. Camp. Seringapatam, February 12, 1792.

CALIBRES.	Iron Guns.	Braſs Guns.
Twenty-four Pounders -	2	0
Eighteen ditto - -	4	0
Sixteen ditto - -	1	0
Nine ditto - - -	14	2
Eight ditto - -	3	0
Six ditto - - -	12	18
Four ditto - - -	6	4
Three and half ditto -	0	1
Two and half ditto -	0	1
Two ditto - - -	0	8
Total Guns	42	34

Iron Shot, Round and Grape, of different Calibres, 2500.

Cartridges Linnen, filled, 5000.

(Signed) *Joſ. Burnett*, Capt. Bengal Artillery.

(Signed) *Patrick Duff*, Colonel Commanding the Artillery.

A true Copy,
George Parry, Act. Dep. Sec.

From TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received February 8, 1792.

I Have received your Lordſhip's Letter, in which you write, that if I will ſend Lieutenant Chalmers, who was taken Priſoner at Coimbatore, to your Lordſhip, you will then ſend for the confidential Emiſſaries of the Ahmedy Sirkar to ſtrengthen the Friendſhip, and will re-eſtabliſh the old Intimacy; and have underſtood the Contents, which

which I conſider as leading towards the Increaſe of Intercourſe. As I am alſo inclined for a ſincere Friendſhip, and approve of ancient Intercourſe, I therefore ſend Lieutenant Chalmers, with his People and Property, and Five others belonging to him, to your Lordſhip. From the Agreement in Lieutenant Chalmer's Poſſeſſion, your Lordſhip will learn all the Particulars of Engagements. In this Situation, ſolely with a View to pleaſe your Lordſhip, and to preſerve a Friendſhip, I ſend them to you. If, agreeable to your Lordſhip's Letter, you will notify it to me, I will ſend confidential People to treat for Peace.

P. S. With Lieutenant Chalmers I ſend Mahomed Ally, who is a confidential Man; he will inform your Lordſhip of ſeveral Particulars of a friendly Tendency. Having communicated whatever is entruſted to him when he ſhall return here, I will ſend him back in a proper and ſuitable Manner to your Lordſhip. Your Lordſhip will conſider me in every Reſpect your own.

Tranſlation of a Paper under the Seal of Cummer ul Dien, delivered by Lieutenant Chalmers on the 8th of February, 1792, and referred to in the above Letter.

YOU, who cannot make War againſt the Ahmedy Sirkar, have aſked for Terms. It is very well: I perceive the Nature of any Aſſiſtance coming to you agreeable to the Orders of the Preſence. I write to you, that if you can hold out and fight, do, otherwiſe give over the Arms, &c Property belonging to the Company, to my People, and come out of the Fort. Neither you or your People muſt keep any Perſon, Money or Property belonging to the Country of the Ahmedy Sirkar. I will repreſent your Affairs and your good Qualities to the Preſence, and ſtate Matters in ſuch a Manner, that in the Event of the Approbation of the Preſence, I will give you your Diſmiſſion. For Example: The Garriſon of Darapoor, &c ſome Time ago were diſmiſſed, with their Property, for which Permiſſion came from the Preſence; this is known to every one. If you come out To day it is well.

True Tranſlations.

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry*, Perſian Interpreter.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *George Parry*, Act. Dep. Sec.

To TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written February 11, 1792.

I Have received your Letter by the Hands of Mahomed Ally, to whoſe verbal Communication you refer for other Particulars; and Lieutenant Chalmers and Four other Perſons, who formed Part of the late Garriſon of Coimbatoor, are arrived with me.

I have perfectly underſtood the Contents of the Paper bearing the Seal of Kummer ul Dien, which was brought by Lieutenant Chalmers, and which contains a Reference for your Approbation of it's Purport. But I was ſorry to learn from that Officer, who does not underſtand the Perſian Language, that another Paper, written in Hindooe and Engliſh, ſigned by himſelf, and likewiſe under the Seal of Kummer ul Dien, by which it was agreed that the Garriſon of Coimbatoor ſhould be permitted to march unmoleſted, with their private Property, to Paligautcherry, without waiting for any Reference to you, was taken from him by Force a few Days before he was releaſed; and it gives me great Concern to add, that I have heard, through various Channels, that the Remainder of that Garriſon, which ought to have been ſet at Liberty when they ſurrendered the Fort, are not only at this Time in Confinement, but that many of them are actually in Irons.

Notwithſtanding theſe Circumſtances, however, as the Releaſe of Lieutenant Chalmers, &c. is conſidered by myſelf, and the other Members of the Confederacy, as an Indication, on your Part, of a Diſpoſition to make Atonement for the Breach of the Capitulation of Coimbatoor, it has, on Account of the preſent critical Situation of Affairs, been reſolved by the allied Powers not to inſiſt upon a complete Execution of that Capitulation previous to any Negotiation; and we ſhall therefore be ready to receive a confidential Perſon or Perſons, deputed by you, to communicate, to Deputies that will be appointed on our Part, the Conceſſions and Compenſations that you are willing to make to the Confederates.

I requeſt, that whoever you may chooſe to ſend may come by the Dirca dowlut Baug Ford; and when you name the Day and Hour at which they are to come, I ſhall order the Officer commanding in the Redoubts oppoſite to it to ſend a Party of Soldiers to receive them, and to conduct them in Security to the Neighbourhood of the Eed Gah Redoubt, where the Deputies from the Allies will meet them to hear your Propoſitions.

A true Copy,

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry*, Perſian Interpreter.

A true Copy,

(Signed) *George Parry*, Act. Dep. Sec.

SIR CHARLES OAKELEY, BART. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

COmmodore Cornwallis informs me that he has ſent the Veſtal Frigate to wait for my Diſpatches that I may have Occaſion to ſend to England; but he expreſſes a Wiſh, that unleſs I ſhould think it neceſſary to detain Captain Oſborne, he may ſail in Time to prevent his being expoſed to a Winter's Paſſage, for which the Condition of the Frigate is not well ſuited.

As we ſhall have, during the next Two Months, ſeveral Opportunities of ſending Information to England of the State of Affairs in this Country by the Company's Ships; and as I have not Time at preſent to enter into a more detailed Account of the Action of the Night of the 6th, than that which I tranſmitted to you, I ſhall only requeſt that you will incloſe a Copy of it to the Court of Directors, and that the Departure of the Veſtal may not be delayed above Three or Four Days after your Receipt of this Letter.

Nothing material has occurred ſince the Action, except that Tippoo has ſent to our Camp Lieutenant Chalmers and Naſh, and the Three other Europeans taken at Coimbatoor. You will receive a Copy of the Letter from Tippoo, which accompanied them, and of my Anſwer.

To allow Tippoo to retain even a conſiderable Share of his preſent Power and Poſſeſſions at the Concluſion of the War, would only, inſtead of real Peace, give us another armed Truce, and I ſhould immediately reject any ſuch Propoſition; but if the Perſon deputed by him ſhould offer ſuch Conceſſions as would put it out of his Maſter's Power to diſturb the Peace of India in future, I ſhall ſuffer no Proſ-

pects,